

NEW-ENGLANDS PLANTATION.

OR,
A SHORT, AND TRVE
DESCRIPTION OF THE
COMMODITIES AND
DISCOMMOLITIES
of that Countrey.



Written by Mr. Higgeson, a reuerend Diuine
now there resident.

Whereunto is added a Letter, sent by Mr. Granes
an Enginere, out of New-England,

The third Edition enlarged.



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Arbor. 1630.



To the Reader.

REader, doe not disdaine to reade this Relation; and looke not here to haue a large Gate and no building within; a full-stuffed Tittle with no matter in the Booke: But here reade the truth, and that thou shalt find without any frothy bumbasting words, or any quaint new=deuised ad-
ditions, onely as it was written (not intended for the Presse) by a reuerend Diuine now there living, who onely sent it to some Friends here, which were desirous of his Relations; which is an Epitomy of their proceedings in the Plantation. And for thy part if thou meanest to be no Planter nor Venturer, doe but lend thy good Prayers for the furtherance of it. And so I rest a well-wisher to all the good designes both of them which are gone, and of them that are to goe.

M. S.



RPJCB

NEW-ENGLANDS PLANTATION.

Etting passe our Voyage by Sea, we will now begin our discourse on the shore of *New-England*. And because the life and wel-fare of every Creature heere below, and the commodiousnesse of the Countrey

whereas such Creatures liue, doth by the most wise ordering of Gods prouidence, depend next vnto himselfe, vpon the temperature and disposition of the foure Elements, Earth, Water, Aire and Fire (For as of the mixture of all these, all sublunary things are composed; so by the more or lesse inioyment of the wholesome temper and conuenient use of these, consisteth the onely well-being both of Man and Beast in a more or lesse comfortable measure in all Countreys vnder the Heauens) Therefore I will indeauour to shew you what *New-England* is by the consideration of each of these apart, and truly indeauour by Gods helpe to report nothing but the naked truth, and that both to tell you of the discommodities as well as of the commodities, though as

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JOHN CARTER BROWNE

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the idle Prouerbe is, *Trauellers may lye by au-
torite*, and so may take too much sinfull li-
bertie that way. Yet I may say of my selfe as
once *Nehemiah* did in another case: *Shall such
a Man as I lye?* No verily: It becommeth
not a Preacher of Truth to be a Writer of
Falshod in any degree: and therefore I haue
beene carefull to report nothing of *New-
England* but what I haue partly seene with
mine owne Eyes, and partly heard and inqui-
red from the mouths of verie honest and
religious persons, who by liuing in the Coun-
try a good space of time haue had experience
and knowledge of the state thereof, & whose
testimonies I doe beleue as my selfe.

First therefore of the Earth of *New-England*
and all the appertenances thereof: It is a Land
of diuers and sundry sorts all about *Masathu-
lets Bay*, and at *Charles Riuers* is as fat blacke
Earth as can be seene any where: and in other
places you haue a clay soyle, in other grauell,
in other sandy, as it is all about our Plantation
at *Salem*, for so our Towne is now named,
Psal. 76.2.

The forme of the Earth here in the super-
ficies of it is neither too flat in the plainnesse,
nor too high in Hils, but partakes of both in
a mediocritie, and fit for Pasture, or for Plow
or meddow ground, as Men please to employ
it: though all the Country bee as it were a
thicke Wood for the generall, yet in diuers
places there is much ground cleared by the
Indians, and especially about the Plantation:
and

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and I am told that about three miles from vs a Man may stand on a little hilly place and see diuers thousands of acres of ground as good as need to be, and not a Tree in the same. It is thought here is good Clay to make Bricke and Tyles and and Earthen-Pot as need to be. At this instant we are setting a Bricke-Kill on worke to make Brickes and Tiles for the building of our Houses. For Stone, here is plentie of Slates at the Ile of Slate in *Masachusetts Bay*, and Lime-stone, Free-stone, and Smooth-stone, and Iron-stone, and Marble-stone also in such store, that we haue great Rocks of it, and a Harbour hard by. Our Plantation is from thence called Marble-harbour.

Of Minerals there hath yet beene but little triall made, yet we are not without great hope of being furnished in that Soyle.

The fertilitie of the Soyle is to be admired at, as appeareth in the abundance of Grasse that groweth euerie where both verie thicke, verie long, and verie high in diuers places: but it groweth verie wildly with a great stalke and a broad and ranker blade, because it never had been eaten with Cattle, nor mowed with a Sythe, and seldome trampled on by foot. It is scarce to be beleueed how our Kine and Goats, Horses and Hogges doe thriue and prosper here and like well of this Countrey.

In our Plantation we haue already a quart of Milke for a penny: but the abundant encrease of Corne prooves this Countrey to bee

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a wonderment. Thirtie, fortie, fiftie, sixtie are ordinarie here: yea *Josephs* encrease in *Ag, pe* is out-stript here with vs. Our planters hope to haue more then a hundred fould this yere: and all this while I am within compasse; what will you say of two hundred fould and vp-wards? It is almost incredible what great gaine some of our English Planters haue had by our Indian Corne. Credible persons haue assured me, and the partie himselfe auouched the truth of it to me, that of the setting of 13 Gallons of Corne hee hath had encrease of it 52 Hogsheads, euery Hogshead holding seuen Bushels of *London* measure, and euery Bushell was by him sold and trusted to the *Indians* for so much Beauer as was worth 18 shillings; and so of this 13 Gallons of Corne which was worth 6 shillings 8 pence, he made about 327 pounds of it the yecre following, as by reckoning will appeare: where you may see how God blesled husbandry in this Land. There is not such greate and plentifull eares of Corne I suppose any where else to bee found but in this Country: because also of varietie of colours, as red, blew and yellow, &c. and of one Corn there springeth foure or fiue hundred. I haue sent you many Eares of diuers colours that you might see the truth of it.

Little Children here by setting of Corne may earne much more then their owne main-tenance.

They haue tryed our *English* Corne at new *Plimmouth* Plantation, so that all our feuerall

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Graines will grow here verie well, and haue a fitting Soyle for their nature.

Our Gouerner hath store of greene Pease growing in his Garden as good as euer I eat in *England*.

This Countrey abounding naturally with store of Rootes of great varietie and good to eat. Our Turnips, Parsnips and Carrots are here both bigger and sweeter then is ordinarily to bee found in *England*. Here are store of Pumpions, Cowcombers, and other things of that nature which I know not. Also diuers excellent Pot-herbs grow abundantly among the Grasse, as Strawberrie leaues in all places of the Countrey, and plentie of Strawberries in their time, and Penyroyall, Wintersauerie Sorrell, Brookelime, Luerwort, Caruell and Watercresses, also Leekes and Onions are ordinarie, and diuers Physicall Herbs. Here are also abundance of other sweet Hearbs delightfull to the smell, whose names we know not, &c. and plentie of single Damaske Roses verie sweete; and two kinds of Herbes that beare two kinds of Flowers very sweet, which they say, are as good to make Cordage or Cloath as any Hemp or Flaxe we haue.

Excellent Vines are here vp and downe in the Woodes. Our Gouvernor hath already planted a Vineyard with great hope of encrease.

Also, Mulberries, Plums, Raspberries, Corrance, Chesnuts, Filberds, Walnuts, Smalnuts, Hurtleberies & Hawes of Whitethorne neese

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as good as our Cherries in *England*, they grow in plentie here.

For Wood there is no better in the World I thinke, here being foure sorts of Oke differing both in the Leafe, Timber and Colour, all excellent good. There is also good Ash, Elme, Willow, Birch, Beech, Saxatras, Juniper Cipres, Cedar, Spruce, Pines & Firre that will yeeld abundance of Turpentine, Pitch, Tarre, Masts and other materials for building both of Ships and Houses. Also here are store of Sumacke Trees, they are good for dying and tanning of Leather, likewise such Trees yeeld a precious Gem called Wine Beniamen, that they say is excellent for perfumes. Also here be diuers Roots and Berries wherewith the *Indians* dye excellent holding colours that no raine nor washing can alter. Also, wee haue materials to make Sope-Ashes and Salt-Peter in abouundance.

For Beasts there are some Beares, and they say some Lyons also; for they haue been seen at Cape *Anne*. Also here are feuerall sorts of Deere, some whereof bring three or foure young ones at once, which is not ordinarie in *England*. Also Wolues, Foxes, Beauers, Otters, Martins, great wild Cats, & a great Beast called a Molke as bigge as an Oxe. I haue seen the Skins of all these Beasts since I came to this Plantation excepting Lyons. Also here are great store of Squerrils, some greater, and some smaller and lesser: there are some of the lesser sort, they tell me, that by a certaine Skill will

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will fly from Tree to Tree though they stand
farre distant.

*Of the Waters of New-England with the things
belonging to the same.*

NEW-England hath Water enough both salt and fresh, the greatest Sea in the World, the *Atlantick* Sea runs all along the Coast thereof. There are abundance of Islands along the Shore, some full of Wood and Mast to feed Swine; and others cleere of Wood, and fruitfull to beare Corne. Also wee haue store of excellent harbours for Ships, as at *Cape Anne*, and at *Masathulets* Bay, and at *Salem*, and at many other places: and they are the better because for Strangers there is a verie difficult and dangerous passage into them, but vnto such as are well acquainted with them, they are easie and safe enough. The abundance of Sea-Fish are almost beyond beleeving, and sure I should scarce haue beleaved it except I had seene it with mine owne Eyes. I saw great store of Whales, and Crampus, and such abundance of Mackeralls that it would astonish one to behold, likewise Cod. Fish abundance on the Coast, and in their season are plentifully taken. There is a Fish called a *Bassie*, a most sweet & wholesome Fish as euer I did eat, it is altogether as good as our fresh Salmon, and the season of their comming was begun when wee came first to *New-Englund* in *Janer*, and so continued about

three

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three months space. Of this Fish our Fishers take many hundreds together, which I haue seene lying on the shore to my admiration; yea their Nets ordinarily take more then they are able to hale to Land, and for want of Boats and Men they are constrained to let a many goe after they haue taken them, and yet sometimes they fill two Boates at a time with them. And besides Bass we take plentie of Scate and Thornbacks, and abundance of Lobsters, and the least Boy in the Plantation may both catch and eat what he will of them. For my owne part I was soone cloyed with them, they were so great, and fat, and lussions. I haue seene some my selfe that haue weighed 16 pound, but others haue had diuers times so great Lobsters as haue weighed 25 pound, as they assure mee. Also heere is abundance of Herring, Turbut, Sturgeon, Cuskes, Hadocks, Mullets, Eeles, Crabbes, Muskles and Oysters. Besides there is probability that the Countrey is of an excellent temper for the making of Salt: for since our comming our Fishermen haue brought home very good Salt which they found candied by the standing of the Sea water and the heat of the Sunne, vpon a Rocke by the Sea shore: and in diuers salt Marishes that some haue gone through, they haue found some Salt in some places crushing vnder their Fecte and cleauing to their Shooes.

And as for fresh Water the Countrey is full of dainty Springs, and some great Riuers, and some lesser Brookes; and at *Masathulets Bay* they

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they digged Wels and found Water at three Foot deepe in most places : and neere *Salem* they haue as fine cleare Water as we can desire, and we may digge Wels and find Water where we list.

Thus wee see both Land and Sea abound with store of blessings for the comfortable sustenance of Mans life in *New-England*.

Of the Aire of New-England with the temper and Creatures in it.

The Temper of the Aire of *New-England* is one speciall thing that commends this place. Experience doth manifest that there is hardly a more healthfull place to be found in the World that agreeeth better with our English bodyes. Many that haue beene weake and sickly in old *England*, by comming hither haue beene thoroughly healed and growne healthfull strong. For here is an extraordinarie cleere and dry Aire that is of a most healing nature to all such as are of a Cold, Melancholy, Flegmatick, Rheumatick temper of Body. None can more truly speake hereof by their owne experience then my selfe. My Friends that knew me can well tell how verie sickly I haue bin and continually in Physick, being much troubled with a tormenting paine through an extraordinarie weaknesse of my Stomacke, and abundance of Melancholicke humors ; but since I came hither on this Voyage, I thanke God, I haue had perfect health,

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and freed from paine and vomiting, hauing a Stomacke to digest the hardest and courtest fare, who before could not eat finest meat; and whereas my Stomacke could onely digest and did require such drinke as was both strong and stale, now I can and doe often times drink *New-England* water verie well; and I that haue not gone without a Cap for many yeeres together, neither durst leaue off the same, haue now cast away my Cap, and doe weare none at all in the day time: and whereas before-time I cloathed my selfe with double cloathes and thicke Wastcoates to keepe me warme, euen in the Summer time, I doe now goe as thin clad as any, onely wearing a light Stiffe Cassocke vpon my Shirt, and Stiffe Breeches of one thicknesse without Linings. Besides I haue one of my Children that was formerly most lamentably handled with sore breaking out of both his hands and feet of the Kings-Euill, but since he came hither hee is very well ouer he was, and there is hope of perfect recouerie shortly euen by the very wholesomnesse of the Aire, altering, digesting and dryng vp the cold and crude humous of the Body: and therefore I thinke it is a wise course for al cold complections to come to take Physick in *New-England*: for a sup of *New-Englands* Aire is better then a whole draught of old Englands Ale.

In the Summer time in the midst of *July* and *August*, it is a good deale hotter then in old *England*: and in Winter, *January* and *February* are

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are much colder as they say: but the Spring and Autumnie are of a middle temper.

Fowles of the Aire are plentifull here, and of all sorts as we haue in *England* as farre as I can learne, and a great many of strange Fowles which wee know not. Whilst I was writing these things, one of our Men brought home an Eagle which hee had killed in the Wood: they say they are good meate. Also here are many kinds of excellent Hawkes, beth Sea Hawkes & Land Hawkes: and my selfe walking in the Woods with another in company, sprung a Partridge so bigge that through the heauiness of his Body could fly but a little way: they that haue killed them, say they are as bigge as our Hens. Here are likewise abundance of Turkies often killed in the Woods, farre greater then our English Turkies, and exceeding fat, sweet and fleshy, for here they haue abundance of feeding all the yeere long, as Strawberries, in Summer all places are full of them, and all manner of Berries and Fruits. In the Winter time I haue seene Flockes of Pidgeons, and haue eaten of them: they doe fly from Tree to Tree as other Birds doe, which our Pidgeons will not doe in *England*: they are of all colours as ours are, but their wings and tayles are far longer and therefore it is likely they fly swifter to escape the terrible Hawkes in this Country. In Winter time this Country doth abound with wild Geese, wild Duckes, and other Sea Fowle, that a great part of winter the Planters

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haue eaten nothing but roastmeate of diuers Fowles which they haue killed.

Thus you haue heard of the Earth, Water and Aire of *New-England*, now it may bee you expect something to bee said of the Fire proportionable to the rest of the Elements.

Indeede I thinke *New-England*, may boast of this Element more then of all the rest: for though it bee here somewhat cold in the winter, yet here we haue plenty of Fire to warme vs, and that a great deale cheaper then they sell Billets and Faggots in *London*: nay, all *Europe* is not able to afford to make so great Fires as *New-England*. A poore Seruant here that is to possesse but 50 Acres of Land, may afford to giue more wood for Timber & Fire as good as the world yeelds, then many Noble men in *England* can afford to do. Here is good liuing for those that loue good Fires. And although *New-England* haue no Tallow to make Candles of, yet by the abundance of the Fish thereof, it can afford Oyle for Lampes, Yea our Pine-Trees that are the most plentifull of all wood, doth allow vs plenty of Candles which are very vsefull in a Housc: and they are such Candles as the *Indians* commonly vse, hauing no other, and they are nothing else but the wood of the Pine Tree clouen in two little slices something thin, which are so full of the moystre of Turpentine and Pitch, that they burne as cleere as a Torch. I haue sent you some of them that you may see the experience of them.

Thus

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Thus of *New-Englands* commodities, now I will tell you of some discommodities that are here to be found.

First, in the Summer season for these three months, *June, July, and August*, we are troubled much with little Flyes called Musketues, being the same they are troubled with in *Lincolneshiere* and the Fens: and they are nothing but Gnats, which except they bee smoked out of their houses are troublesome in the night season.

Secondly, in the Winter season for two months space, the earth is commonly couered with Snow, which is accompanied with sharp biting Frosts, something more sharpe then is in old *England*, and therefore are forced to make great Fires.

Thirdly, the Countrey being very full of Woods, and Wildernesses, doth also much abound with Snakes and Serpents of strange colours, and huge greatness: yea there are some Serpents called Rattle-snakes, that haue Ratiles in their Tailes, that will not fly from a man as others will, but will flye vpon him and sting him so mortally, that hee will dye within a quarter of an houre after, except the partie stinged haue about him some of the root of an Hearbe called Snake-weed to bite on, and then hee shall receiue no harme: but yet seldome falles it out that any hurt is done by these. About three yeares since, an *Indian* was stung to death by one of them, but wee heard of none since that time.

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Fourthly and lastly, Here wants as it were good company of honest Christians to bring with them Horses, Kine and Sheepe to make vse of this fruitfull Land: great pitty it is to see so much good ground for Corne & for Grasse as any is vnder the Heauens, to ly altogether vnoccupied, when so many honest Men and their Families in old *England* through the populousnesse thereof, do make very hard shift to liue one by the other.

Now, thus you know what *New-England* is, as also with the commodities and discommodities thereof: now I will shew you a little of the Inhabitants thereof, and their gouernment.

For their Gouerners they haue Kings, which they call *Saggamores*, some greater, and some lesser, according to the number of their Subiects.

The greatest *Saggamores* about vs can not make aboue three hundred Men, and other lesse *Saggamores* haue not aboue fifteene Subiects, and others neere about vs but two.

Their Subiects aboue twelue yeeres since were swept away by a great & grieuous Plague that was amongst them, so that there are verie few left to inhabite the Country.

The *Indians* are not able to make vse of the one fourth part of the Land, neither haue they any settled places, as Townes to dwell in, nor any ground as they challenge for their owne possession, but change their habitation from place to place.

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For their Statures, they are a tall and strong limmed People, their colours are tawny, they goe naked, saue onely they are in part couered with Beasts Skins on one of their shoulders, and weare something before their Priuities: their Haire is generally blacke, and cut before like our Gentelewomen, and one locke longer then the rest, much like to our Gentelmen, which fashion I thinke came from hence into *England*.

For their weapons, they haue Bowes and Arrowes, some of them headed with Bone, and some with Brasle: I haue sent you some of them for an example.

The Men for the most part liue idly, they doe nothing but hunt and fish: their wiues set their Corne and doe all their other worke. They haue little Houshold stufse, as a kettle, and some other Vesselts like Trayes, Spoons, Dishes and Baskets.

Their Houses are verie little and homely, being made with small Poles pricked into the ground, and so bended and fastned at the tops, and on the sides they are matted with Boughes and couered on the Roofe with Sedge and old Mats, and for their beds that they take their rest on, they haue a Mat.

They doe generally professē to like well of our comming and planting here; partly because there is abundance of ground that they cannot possesse nor make vse of, and partly because our being heere will bee a meanes both of reliefē to them when they want, and also a defence

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defence from their Enemies, wherewith (I say) before this Plantation began, they were often indangered.

For their Religion, they doe worship two Gods, a good God and an euill God: the good God they call *Tantum*, and their euill God whom they feare will doe them hurt, they call *Squantum*.

For their dealing with vs, we neither feare them nor trust them, for fourtie of our Musketeeres will driue fwe hundred of them out of the Field. We use them kindly, they will come into our Houses sometimes by halfe a douzen or halfe a score at a time when we are at victuals, but will aske or take nothing but what we giue them.

We purpose to learne their language as soone as we can, which will be a meanes to do them good.

*Of the present condition of the Plantation,
about 1635, and what it is.*

Vhen we came first to *Nebum kek*, we found about halfe a score Houses, and a faire House newly built for the Gouernor, we found also abundance of Corne planted by them, very good and well liking. And we brought with vs about two hundred Passengers and Planters more, which by common consent of the old Planters were all combined together into one Body Politicke, vnder the same Gouernour.

There

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There are in all of vs both old and new Planters about three hundred, whereof two hundred of them are settled at *Nehum-kek*, now called *Salem*: and the rest haue Planted them-selues at *Masathulets Bay*, beginning to build a Towne there which wee doe call *Cherton*, or *Charles Towne*.

We that are settled at *Salem* make what haste we can to build Houses, so that within a short time we shall haue a faire Towne.

We haue great Ordnance, wherewith we doubt not but wee shall fortifie our selues in a short time to keepe out a potent Aduersary. But that which is our greatest comfort, and meanes of defence aboue all other, is, that we haue here the true Religion and holy Ordinances of Almighty God taught amongst vs: Thankes be to God, wee haue here plenty of Preaching, and diligent Catechizing, with strickt and carefull exercise, and good and commendable orders to bring our People into a Christian conuersion with whom wee haue to doe withall. And thus wee doubt not but God will be with vs, and if God be with vs, who can be against vs?

Here ends Master Higgesons Relation of New-England

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A Letter sent from New-England, by
Master Graues, Engynere now
there resident.



Hus much I can affirme in generall, that I neuer came in a more goodly Country in all my life, all things considered: if it hath not at any time beene manured and hnsbanded, yet it is very beautifull in open Lands, mixed with goodly woods, and againe open plaines, in some places fие hundred Acres, some places more, some lesse, not much troublesome for to cleere for the Plough to goe in, no place barren, but on the tops of the Hils; the grasse & weedes grow vp to a mans face, in the Lowlands & by fresh Riuers abundance of grasse and large Meddowes without any Tree or shrubbe to hinder the Sith. I neuer saw except in Hungaria, vnto which I alwayes paralell this countrie, in all our most respects, for euery thing that is heere eyther sowne or planted prospereth far better then in old England: the increase of Corne is here farre beyond expectation, as I haue seene here by experiance in Barly, the which because it is so much aboue your conception I will not mention. And Cattle doe prosper very well, and those that are bredd here farr greater then those.

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those with you in England. Vines doe grow here plentifully laden with the beggest Grapes that euer I saw, some I haue seene foure inches about, so that I am bold to say of this countrie, as it is commonly laid in *Germany of Hungaria*, that for Cattel, Corne, and Wine it excelleth. We haue many more hopefull commodities here in this countrie, the whichtime will teach to make good vse of: In the meane time wee abound with such things which next vnder God doe make vs subfift, as Fish, Foule, Deere, and sundrie sorts of fruits, as musk-millions water-millions, *Indiā-Pompions*, Indian-Pease Beanes, & many other odde fruits that I cannot name; all which are made good and pleasant through this maine blessing of God, the healthfulnesse of the countrie which far exceedeth all parts that euer I haue beene in: It is obserued that few or none doe here fal sicke, vnlesse of the Scuruy that they bring from aboard the Ship with them, whereof I haue cured some of my Companie onely by labour. Thus making an end of an imperfect Description, and committing you to God, &c.

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A Catalogue of such needfull things,
as euery Planter doth or ought to
prouide to go to New-England,
as namely for one man, which be-
ing doubled, may serue for as
many as you please, *viz.*

Victuals for a whole yeere for a man, and so
after the rate for more.

8	Bushels of meale.	1 Paire of Blankets.
2	Bushels of pease	1 Course Rug.
2	Bushels of Otemeale.	
1	Gallon of Aquavite.	Armes.
1	Gallon of Oyle.	1 Armor compleat.
2	Gallons of Vineger.	1 Long peece.
1	Firkin of Butter.	1 Sword.
	Apparell.	1 Belt.
1	Monmoth Cap.	1 Bandilier.
3	Falling bands.	20 Pound of powder.
3	Shirts.	60 Pound of Lead.
1	Waft-coat.	1 Pistoll and Goose shot.
1	Suit of Cannase.	Tooles.
1	Suit of Frize.	1 Broad Howe.
1	Suit of Cloth.	1 Narrow Howe.
3	Paire of Stockings.	1 Broad Axe.
4	Paire of Shooes.	1 Felling Axe.
2	Paire of Sheets.	1 Steele Handsawe.
7	Ells of Canuas to make a bed and boulster.	1 Hammer.
		1 Shonell.

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1 Shouell.	1 Frying pan.
1 Spade.	1 Gridiron.
2 Augres.	2 Skellets.
4 Chissels.	1 Spis.
2 Percers stocked.	Woodden Platters.
1 Gimblet.	Dishes.
1 Hatchet.	Spoones.
2 Frowes.	Trenchers.
1 Hand-Bill.	
1 Grindstone.	Spices.
1 Pickaxe.	Sugar.
Nayles of all sorts.	Pepper.
	Cloues.
Houshold imple- ments.	Mace.
	Cinnamon.
1 Iron pot.	Nutmegs.
1 Kettell.	Fruit.

Also there are diuers other things necessary to bee taken ouer to this Plantation, as Bookes, Nets, Hookes and Lines, Cheese, Bacon, Kinc, Goats, &c.

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The names of the most remarkable places in New-England.

The old names. The new names.

Cape Cod. Cape James.
The Harbor of Cape Milford Hauen.
Cod.

Chawum. Barwick.

Accomack. Plimouth.

Sagequas. Oxford.

Massachusetts Mount. Cheuit Hils.

Massachusetts Riuver. Charles Riuver.

Tofan. Farnouth.

A great Bay by Cape Bristow.

Anne.

Cape Tragabig sanda. Cape Anne.

Naembek. Basteble, so named by
King Charles : But by
the new Planters now
called Salem.

Agawom. Southampton.

Smiths Iles. Smiths Iles.

Pessataquack. Hull.

Accominicus. Boston.

Sassanows Mount. Snowden hill.

Sowecatuck. Ipswich.

Bahanna. Dartmouth.

A good Harbor with- Sandwich.
in that Bay.

Ancociscos Mount. Shuners hill.

New-Englands Plantation.

The old names.

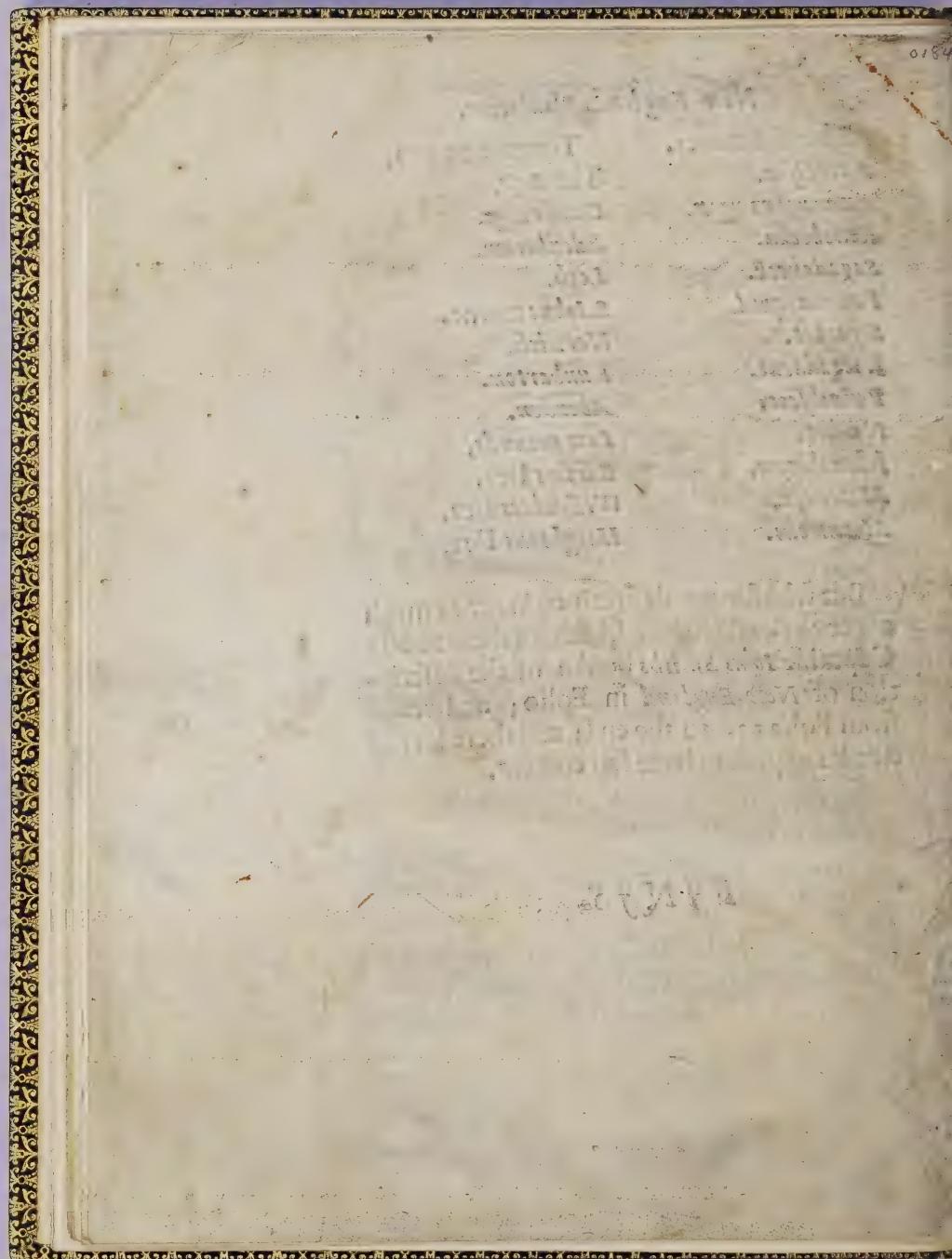
Ancocisco.
Ammoughcawgen.
Kenebecka.
Sagadahock.
Pemmayquid.
Segocket.
Mecadacus.
Pennobscot.
Nusket.
Monahigan.
Matinack.
Metinacus.

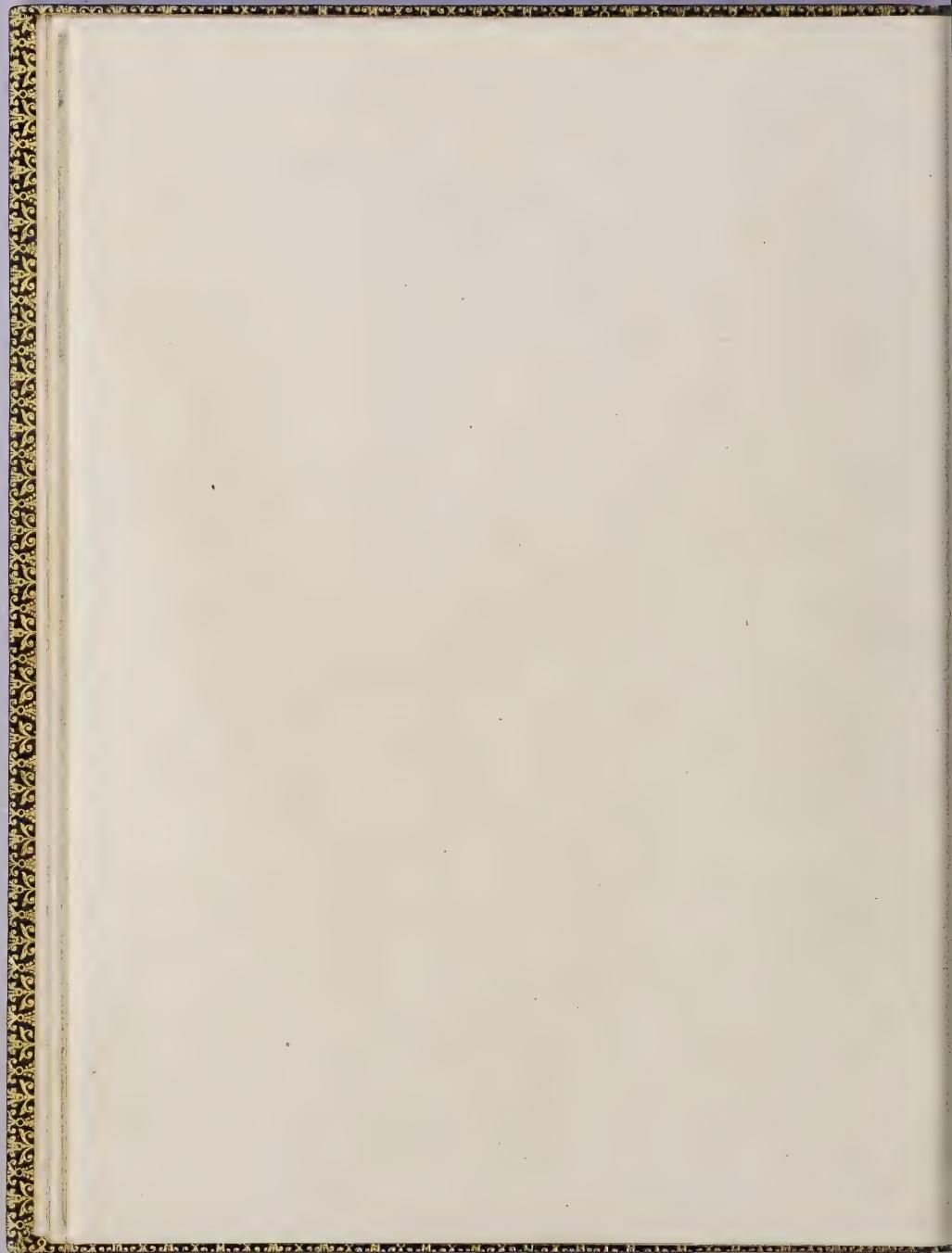
The new names.

The Base.
Cambridge.
Edenborow.
Leth.
S. Johnstowne.
Norwich.
Dunbarton.
Aberden.
Low mounds.
Barties Iles.
Willowbies Iles.
Haughtons Iles.

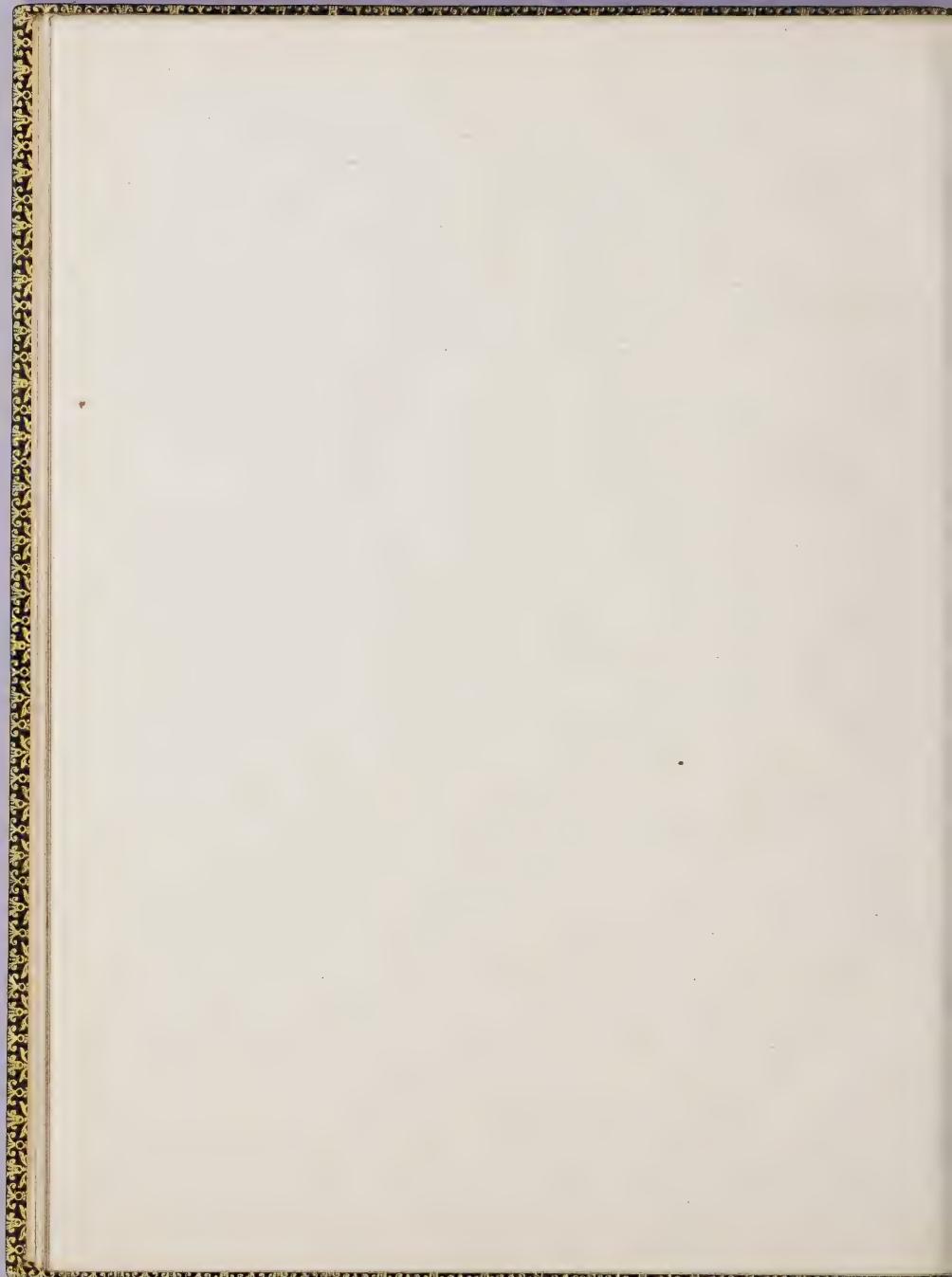
But whosoeuer desireth to know as much as yet can be discouered, I aduise them to buy Captaine *John Smiths* booke of the description of *New-England* in Folio; and reade from Fol. 203. to the end; and there let the Reader expect to haue full content.

F J N J S.









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